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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/824,439	04/15/2004	Tetsuya Sawano	0649-0955P	6298
	7590 04/02/200 ART KOLASCH & BI	EXAMINER		
PO BOX 747	CH 374 22040 0747	HERRERA, DIEGO D		
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/02/2008	ELECTRONIC

# Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/824,439	SAWANO, TETSUYA
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Diego Herrera	2617
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be till will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 6/26 2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	s action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4)  Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6)  Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected. 7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	awn from consideration.	
9) The specification is objected to by the Examination  10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposed as a composition and accomposition and accomposition is objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct should be contacted as a composition of the correct should be should b	cepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ejected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureat*  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list.	nts have been received. Its have been received in Applicat Pority documents have been receiv Bu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Response to Amendment

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilcock et al. (US 6741864B2), and in view of Gudat et al. (US 561815).

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Regarding claim 1. Wilcock et al. discloses an image processing server (fig. 9, 11-12; col. 9 lines: 45-56, Wilcock et al. teaches server uniting information to image), comprising:

a communication unit that receives image data from a mobile communication device, the image data having been sensed by the mobile communication device (fig. 11, col. 10 lines: 11-29, Wilcock et al. teaches image being uploaded to mobile from camera then receiving information about location related to image and coordinates);

a specifier that specifies a position of the mobile communication device based on Global Positioning System (GPS) information relating to a base station representing a communication region where the image data was sensed by the mobile communication device (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--col. 5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al. teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig. 4); and

However, Wilcock et al. does not discloses specifically about mobile device receiving information about location related to base station, nonetheless, Gudat et al. teaches about mobile device receiving information about location related to base station and mobile device (fig. 17, col. 24 lines: 17-40; Gudat et al. teaches GPS information related to mobile device and base station).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specifically include the data information related of both the mobile device and base station as taught by Gudat et al. for

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the purposes estimating direction and position of the device. One of ordinary skilled in the art would be motivated to include GPS data parameter to be included in the picture.

an adder that adds first position information indicative of the specified position to the image data as attribute information of the image data (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--col. 5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al. teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig. 4).

Regarding claim 5. Wilcock et al. discloses an image processing server (fig. 9, 11-12; col. 9 lines: 45-56, Wilcock et al. teaches server uniting information to image), comprising:

a communication unit that receives image data and first global positioning system (GPS) position information, the image data have been sensed by a mobile communication device (fig. 11, col. 10 lines: 11-29, Wilcock et al. teaches image being uploaded to mobile from camera then receiving information about location related to image and coordinates); and

the first GPS position information relating to a base station representing a communication region where the image data was sensed by the mobile communication device—However, Wilcock et al. does not discloses GPS information relating to a base station; nevertheless, Gudat et al. does discloses information relating to base station and mobile device regarding GPS information (fig. 17, col. 24 lines: 17-40; Gudat et al. teaches GPS information related to mobile device and base station);

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was to specifically include the GPS information relating to the base station as taught by Gudat et al. for the purposes of having correct information tandem to the GPS information, one skilled in the art would be motivated to include this information unto a photo or image file.

an adder that adds second position information; indicative of a position where the image sensor in the mobile communication device sensed the image data, to the image data sensed by the image sensor as attribute information of the image data based on the first position information (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--col. 5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al., teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig. 4).

Regarding claim 12. An image processing server (fig. 9, 11-12; col. 9 lines: 45-56, Wilcock et al. teaches server uniting information to image), comprising: means for receiving image data from a mobile communication device the image data having, been sensed by, the mobile communication device (fig. 11, col. 10 lines: 11-29, Wilcock et al. teaches image being uploaded to mobile from camera then receiving information about location related to image and coordinates); However, Wilcock et al. does not discloses specifically about mobile device receiving information about location related to base station, nonetheless, Gudat et al. teaches about mobile device receiving information about location related to base station (fig. 17, col. 24 lines: 17-40; Gudat et al. teaches GPS information related to mobile device and base station);

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was to specifically include the GPS information relating to the base station as taught by Gudat et al. for the purposes of having correct information tandem to the GPS information, one skilled in the art would be motivated to include this information unto a photo or image file.

Regarding claim 16. An image processing server, comprising: means for receiving image data and first Global positioning system (GPS) position information, the image data having been sensed by a mobile communication device (fig. 11, col. 10 lines: 11-29, Wilcock et al. teaches image being uploaded to mobile from camera then receiving information about location related to image and coordinates); However, Wilcock et al. does not discloses specifically about mobile device receiving information about location related to base station, nonetheless, Gudat et al. teaches about mobile device receiving information about location related to base station (fig. 17, col. 24 lines: 17-40; Gudat et al. teaches GPS information related to mobile device and base station); Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was to specifically include the GPS information relating to the base station as taught by Gudat et al. for the purposes of having correct information tandem to the GPS information, one skilled in the art would be motivated to include this information unto a photo or image file; and means for adding second position information, indicative of a position where an image sensor in the mobile communication device sensed the image data, to

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the image data sensed by the image sensor as attribute information of the image data based on the first position information (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--col. 5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al. teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig. 4).

Regarding claim 21. A method of providing location information to image date, the location information indicative of the location where the image data was sensed (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--col. 5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al. teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig. 4), comprising: receiving a message from a mobile communication device, the message including image data sensed by the mobile communication device (fig. 11, col. 10 lines: 11-29, Wilcock et al. teaches image being uploaded to mobile from camera then receiving information about location related to image and coordinates);

However, Wilcock et al. does not discloses specifically about mobile device receiving information about location related to base station, nonetheless, Gudat et al. teaches about mobile device receiving information about location related to base station (fig. 17, col. 24 lines: 17-40; Gudat et al. teaches GPS information related to mobile device and base station):

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was to specifically include the GPS information relating to the base station as taught by Gudat et al. for the purposes of having correct information tandem to the GPS information, one skilled in the art would be

motivated to include this information unto a photo or image file.

Consider claim 2. The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses the image processing server of claim 1, <u>further, comprising: a database that stores global positioning system (GPS) information for a plurality of base stations (fig. 10.qaki, fig. 1 Wilcock): wherein the specifier specifies the position of the mobile communication device based on <u>base station related</u> information, the base station being used in transmitting the image data and the database storing the GPS information in <u>association</u> with the base <u>station related</u> information (fig. 3-5, 11-12, 17; col. 8 lines: 39-51, col. 10 lines: 11-30, Wilcock et al. teaches system receiving information from mobile to service system storing information such as GPS location data).</u>

Consider claim 3. (Original) The image processing server of claim 1, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the first position information includes at least one of global positioning system (GPS) information, address information and a place name (fig. 3-5, 11-12, 17; col. 8 lines: 39-51, col. 10 lines: 11-30, Wilcock et al. teaches system receiving information from mobile to service system storing information such as GPS location data).

Consider claim 4. (Currently Amended) The image processing server of claim 2, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the base station related information includes a base station number of the base station

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(col. 10 lines: 45-67, Wilcock et al. teaches information from location server or

GPS information).

Consider claim 6. (Currently Amended) The image processing server of claim 5, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the first position information includes at least one of global positioning system (GPS) information, address information and a place name (col. 8 lines: 39-51, col. 10 lines: 11-30, Wilcock et al. teaches system receiving information from mobile to service system storing information such as GPS location data).

Consider claim 7. The image processing server of claim 5, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the <u>second</u> position information includes at least one of a base station number and a place name, obtained from a base station (fig. 3-5, col. 8 lines: 39-51, col. 10 lines: 11- 30, Wilcock et al. teaches system receiving information from mobile to service system storing information such as GPS location data).

Consider claim 8. The image processing server of claim 1, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the adder adds the first position information to an exchangeable information file (Exif) tag of the image data (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--co1.5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al. teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig.

4).

Consider claim 9. The image processing server of claim 5, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the adder adds the second position information to an exchangeable information file (Exit) tag of the image data (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--col. 5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al. teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig. 4).

Consider claim 10. The image processing server of claim 8, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses further comprising: an adder that adds the Exif tag to the image data if the image data received from the mobile communication device does not include an Exif tag (fig. 3, 4, col. 4 lines: 10-33, Wilcock et al. teaches user is able to add label or information not provided originally).

Consider claim 11. The image processing server of claim 9, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses further comprising: an adder that adds the Exif tag to the image data if the image data received from the mobile communication device does not include an Exif tag (fig. 3, 4, col. 4 lines: 10-33, Wilcock et al. teaches user is able to add label or information not provided originally).

Consider claim 13. The image processing server of claim 12, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses <u>further comprising</u>: a database for <u>storing global positioning system (GPS) information for a plurality of base stations (col. 8 lines: 39-51, col. 10 lines: 11-30, Wilcock et al. teaches system receiving information from mobile to service system storing information such as GPS location data); and wherein the means for specifying specifies the position of the mobile communication device based on the <u>base station related</u> information (fig. 17, col. 24 lines: 17-40; Gudat et al. teaches GPS information related to mobile device and base station), the base station being used in transmitting the image data and the database storing the GPS information associated—in association with the base <u>station related</u> information (col. 8 lines: 39-51, col. 10 lines: 11-30, Wilcock et al. teaches system receiving information from mobile to service system storing information such as GPS location data).</u>

Consider claim 14. The image processing server of claim 12, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the first position information includes at least one of global positioning system (GPS) information, address information and a place name (col. 10 lines: 45-67, Wilcock et al. teaches information from location server or GPS information).

Consider claim 15. The image processing server of claim 12, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the second—position-base station related information includes a base station number of the base station

(fig. 17, col. 24 lines: 17-40; Gudat et al. teaches GPS information related to mobile device and base station).

Consider claim 17. The image processing server of claim 16, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the second position information includes at least one of global positioning system (GPS) information, address information and a place name (col. 10 lines: 45-67, Wilcock et al. teaches information from location server or GPS information).

Consider claim 18. The image processing server of claim 16, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the first position information includes at least one of a base station number and a place name, obtained from a base station (fig. 17, col. 24 lines: 17-40; Gudat et al. teaches GPS information related to mobile device and base station).

Consider claim 19. (Original) The image processing server of claim 12, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the means for adding adds the first position information to an exchangeable information file (Exif) tag of the image data (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--col. 5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al. teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig. 4).

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Consider claim 20. (Currently Amended) The image processing server of claim 16, The combination of Wilcock et al. and Gudat et al. discloses wherein the means for adding adds the second position information to an exchangeable information file (Exif) tag of the image data (fig. 4, 5 col. 4 lines: 38--col. 5 lines: 25, Wilcock et al. teaches the use of a camera with a GPS receiver receiving data about date, and other data as viewed in fig. 4).

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Diego Herrera whose telephone number is (571) 272-0907. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Diego Herrera/ Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Lester Kincaid/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617